Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY. per Month DAILY, per Year .. SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month

Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN. New York Otty. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. It our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Greatest of Christmas Gifts.

The amended canal treaty is the American bor, the Times, pointed out yesterday, the President and the Department of State have approved the amendments and made them their own by the very act of forwarding the document to the British Government. When a proposed convention has gone through the regular channel to a foreign Government for consideration, that Government can recognize officially no distinction between Senate and Administration as the propounder.

What is proposed? To construct across the Central American isthmus at the exclusive risk and sole expense of the United States, at a cost about equal to the entire dom for her combined army and navy during the past year of war, a waterway much Great Britain has by far the largest direct self-defence

Neither at the holiday season nor at any other time of year did one nation ever offer stipulation for seventy-three half-yearly to another nation a gift of such magnitude as that which goes across the Atlantic by to-day's steamer.

Government Money-Lending in Australasia.

It is not surprising that little is known on this side of the Atlantic about the loans made on bond and mortgage by colonial Governments in Australia and New Zealand, inasmuch as the transactions date no further back than six years. The principle upon which the system is based is sufficiently simple: the Colonial Governments are able to borrow money in England at a low rate of interest; this they lend to colonists who can offer adequate security at a rate high enough to provide both interest and a sinking fund. All the facts relating to this innovation will be found set forth in the current number of the National Review by the Hon. W. PEM-BER REEVES, Agent-General for New Zealand in London.

Forty years ago it was a common thing for farmers and flock owners in Australasia to pay 15 per cent. for advances on their crops, sheep or wool; that is to say, the rate of interest on the advance would be nominally to per cent., but the loan would be only for six months, and 21/2 per cent. commission would be levied twice a year. Where a mortgage was given for a term of years, the rate would be somewhat less, but, as lately as 1895, a Government return of first-class registered mortgages in New Zealand shows that the rates of most ran from 6 to 8, and, in some cases, reached 9 and 10 per cent. In prosperous times the farmers and flock owners could pay these rates, but, when the industrial crisis of 1893-95 arrived, they were unable to do Governments undertook to help them with advances by which the community practically became the rival of the private lender of capital. These Advances acts, as they are termed, though called forth by a crisis, are meant to be permanent. The statutes in question are the New Zealand" Advances to Settlers Act" (1894), the West Australian "Agricultural Bank Act" (1894). "The State Advances Act" of South Australia (1895), and the "Savings Bank Amendment Act" of Victoria (1896); last year the Colony of New South Wales also passed an Advances act, but, although about \$1,250,000 has been already lent under it, the time has not yet come to discuss its effects.

We begin with the New Zealand act, which created an office called the Advances to Settlers Office, under a Superintendent and a board, the members of which are leading civil servants. The borrowing of \$15,000,000 was authorized by Parliament, and half of that sum was obtained in London early in 1895. This money the office proceeded to lend on first mortgages on land used for farming, dairying or market gardening. No loans are made on urban or suburban land used for building or manufacturing, nor on personal property. The Colonial Parliament originally limited the amount to be lent to any one borrower to \$12,500; the limit has since been raised to \$15,000. The smallest loan allowed is \$125.

The first attraction of the office to the small mortgagor is the low fees charged for inspecting and valuing the property offered as security. Two dollars and a half only is charged to the applicant for \$500 or less, and but \$5 where the sum asked \$1,250 and \$2,500, and \$10 for anything up to the maximum amount of \$15,000. The swept over the land. legal fees on the mortgaging and releasing is prepared and perused, his title searched, and all registration work done. Should \$5,000, an additional fee of \$5 is charged, and on sums between \$5,000 and \$15,000, the total cost comes to \$19.25. When the mortgage is released, the fee in all cases

We should here note that the Superbefore it grants the money, it must examine the report not only of its own valuers but the independent appraisement of the Department, an appraisement which, having been made for taxing purposes, is pretty sure to have been challenged, wrangled over and reduced. That the safeguard against an overvaluation of securities is sufficient may be inferred from the fact Loan Office had no securities lying on its

loan companies in the colonies. The advances made under the New Zea-

and act are of two kinds, to wit: fixed loans and installment loans. The former are for fixed periods of years not exceeding ten, and do not differ greatly from ordinary private mortgages at 5 per cent. except that the mortgagor has the privilege of paying them off at any time. Fixed loans must never exceed half the estimated value of the property to be mortgaged Only about \$500,000 has been lent in this way. The more interesting part of the system is the provision for installment loans, under which more than \$10,000,000 has been already lent. This provision aims to attain an end somewhat similar to that contemplated by the Jewish Jubilee and Solon's famous enactment Under the installment plan, the borrower pays 5 per cent, interest, but his yearly payment is actually 6 per cent. 1 per cent of which goes to a sinking fund to repay the principal of the debt. Thus seventyproposition to Great Britain. As our neigh- | three haif-yearly payments discharge the debt in thirty-six years and a half. In the case of installment loans the advance may be equal to three-fifths of the value of the security, if it be a freehold, and to half the value of the lessee's interest where the security is leasehold.

We pass to the South Australian Advances act, with which the Western Australian Agricultural Bank act is almost identical. The purpose of this institution is to lend money to farmers and grangers in aid of rural industries. Advances to farmers must not exceed three-fifths of the value of the property in case it is freehold; or one-half, if it be leasehold. In no case enormous expenditure of the United King- is the valuation of unimproved land to exceed the figure at which it is assessed for the Government fland tax The South Auneeded by the world's commerce, in which stralian fees for valuation and for legal services are even smaller than those exinterest; and to open and keep open this acted in New Zealand: all mortgages are canal for the use of Great Britain and all prepared gratis. From the borrower's maritime nations on terms of absolute equal- | point of view, moreover, the South Auity with ourselves in every commercial re- stralian advances have the advantage that spect, and also in every military respect | the rate of interest is less, being 41/4, innot affecting our supreme duty of national stead of 5 per cent. In South Australia, as in New Zealand, we find an installment system. Instead, however, of a regular payments, with a right to the borrower to hasten the end by depositing sums at any time to go toward the liquidation of the principal, the South Australian act presents a complex schedule defining the various terms on which the borrower may agree to mortgage his land. The shortest of these terms is three years and a half. the longest, twenty-one years. The former involves seven half-vearly payments of interest and principal, the other forty-two.

The South Australian Board does not borrow funds in London, but raises money locally by debentures vielding 314 per cent., which are guaranteed by the colonial Government. With regard to the Victorian Advances law, we need only observe that the Advances Department obtains its funds from the Government savings bank at 3 per cent. The borrower in Victoria can repay his principal as soon as he likes, and must repay 134 per cent yearly, which with his 41, per cent, interest, makes 6 per cent., as in New Zealand. He has the advantage that the interest is one-half per cent. lower, and, of course, the difference hastens the repayment of the principal.

The total amount lent in the four Australasian colonies-we exclude New South Wales, which has only just adopted the system-is now well above \$20,000,000. Thus far the Government money-lending offices seem to have steered clear of the reefs on which private lending institutions have been wrecked, namely, overvaluation of securities, and a sudden recall of capital by panic-stricken investors. It remains to be seen how long they will continue to exhibit the prudence which has characterized their first five years of business.

so, and then it was that some of the colonial Is the Twentieth Century to Be Marked by Religious Revival?

The new year of the new century will begin with a united effort by the " Evangelical" Churches to stimulate a memcrable revival of religion.

It is now more than forty years since there was such a revival in this country. In 1857 the Great Awakening, as it was called, was coincident with great financial distress. In its intensity it recalled the series of religious revivals which accompanied and followed the preaching of WHITE-FIELD in this country about a century before. When WHITEFIELD came to New York in October, 1740, no church could hold the crowds eager to listen to him and he preached in the open air with tremendous effect. Men and women were carried to the highest pitch of religious excitement and in their terror of the Judgment Day they

wept and wailed and cried out. In 1857 business activity itself, already repressed by conditions of panic, became subordinate to religious devotion. Religion was the one subject of thought and onversation. Noon-day prayer meetings in the business district were thronged. Religious services were held in theatres, more especially in BURTON's old theatre on Chambers street, and lavmen vied with clergymen in exhorting sinners to repentance. Mee who had been ashamed to confess their religious emotions were stirred to the most open and enthusiastic utterance

of them. Nor was this great awakening more remarkable in its manifestations in New York than elsewhere throughout the Union. The whole country was aroused with religious concern and the churches were not for does not exceed \$1,250; \$7.50 between large enough to hold the crowds of troubled spirits. A wave of religious excitement

In the November before JAMES BUCHANAN are equally small. The borrower whose had been elected President over JOHN C. loan does not exceed \$2,500 gets off with | FREMONT and the country was in the throes a payment of \$6.12, for which his mortgage of the anti-slavery acitation. The conscience of the people had been made tender. Taney, in March of 1857, delivered his fathe loan be above \$2,500, but not above mous Dred Scott decision. In August a first attempt to lay the Atlantic cable was wholly apart from the rest of the world as measured by present conditions. Life here was comparatively simple. No great wealth as we now estimate it existed in America. intendent has no power to authorize Relatively to the fortunes of the presa loan. Only the board can do that, and, ent the great Astor and Vanderbilt fortones of that time were small. Religious faith, too, was strong, and infidelity brought social reproach. People believed in the land made by the Government Land Tax | Bible; there was no thought of fault-finding with the Westminster Confession in the Presbyterian Church. The fear of hell and

the hope of heaven remained. When the panie of 1857 brought business listress, sweeping away modest fortunes and destroying prospects of mercantile that, on March 31, 1909, the New Zealand | prosperity which had exhilarated the business community, it was accepted, under hands, a remarkable fact when we recall the preaching of the day, as a visitation !

the true and imperishable treasures of heaven than of the fleeting goods of this world. It was not a period of religious scepticism. The whole religious world would have been aghast at the cold-blooded. now in vogue, even in nominally orthodox theological seminaries. When, therefore, sorrow and disappointment attended men's undertakings and their ambitions for earthly wealth were shattered by panic they were easily turned to the consideration of their souls' welfare as of inestimably greater importance

Thus arose the Great Awakening of 1857. What are the chances of its repetition at the beginning of this new century? Instead of panic there is now a bull market of unexampled confidence in Wall Street Everybody is looking forward hopefully to the prospect of making money. Labor is employed at high wages. New York has become the great financial centre of the world. Great fortunes are rolling up by many millions annually. The simple life of forty years ago has been succeeded by a luxury not exceeded elsewhere in the world. And the very foundations of the Christian faith are as-ailed br Christian theologians themselves. A Presbyterian commission is preparing to soften the Westminster Confession so far as concerns the decrees of Gop as to reprobation for sin. Another commission has prepared an eclectic scheme for a common worship which virtually abandons Christianity by including n it extracts from other religions. Infidelity has become fashionable. This generation of educated men, of writers, s revealing an unfamiliarity with the Bible and a freedom from its influence new to our literature.

Considering all these contemporary manifestations, is it probable that the twentieth century will be marked by any such Great Awakening as stirred men's souls forty three years ago when religious faith was strong, unquestioning and vital in every breast?

Philadelphia at Table,

Philadelphia nourishes a joyous youthful spirit under a mask of venerable seriousness In what other city could such a bill of fare as this of the Philadelphia New England Society have been prepared:

Buzzard Bays. Basin of Broth. Toothsome Turtle of the Chesapeake. Tamed Turkey. Cape Cod Currant, Richmond Razorbacks. Various Vegetables. Boston Beans and Brown Bread, King PHILIP's Foible.

Quayle.

Salem Salad.

Pequed Pudding. Pumpkin Ple, Coffee Observe the labored alliteration, the work, doubtless, of some admirer of Early English or Early Swinburnian. But we have to confess ourselves rusty as to the Foible of King PHILIP and POMETACOM. Was it samp and milk? Was it Indian pudding? Was it New England rum? And what

This same day of turtle and baked beans some more heroic spirits of the Society of Colonial Wars were treating themselves to a robust meal at Stenton. Two rooms of the old Logan house, now in the care of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were the banquet halls. The ancient mahogany table was adorned with eighteenth century candelabra, pyramids of fruit and gigantic round pies. The bill of fare, printed in antique text on an imitation of antique paper contained these sturdy articles:

is Salem Salad made of? Witchgrass?

die roast of mutton with currant jelly, and a roast of beef and roast pig, with roasted yams and Irish potatoes and celery and spinach and carrots and boiled onlons, also a game pie and a Stilton cheese and pump all of which will be punch and ale and port wine and madeira, and also good Virginia tobacco and pipes."

O, good old stomachs of the ancient world! This dinner began at 3 P. M. "There were no toothsome confections nor champagne nor high-priced cigars," says a Philadelphia Times reporter very virtuously. No champagne indeed! Nothing but punch and ale and port wine and madeira on top of that monstrous pile of food. The Philadelphians do well to wonder at their

own moderation. "Our Colonial Ancestors." whose marvellous insides and enduring heads were not perturbed by banquets which would send their great-grandsons to Carlsbad, were honored by toasts; and so were the Colonial Women," those famous housekeepers, and so were the "Colonial Soldiers," whose praises were said by Gen. E. BURD

Now the guests are invited downstairs to the drawing room "where a monster bowl of Fish House punch awaited them." Only a monster bowl of punch after all that ale and port and madeira, that mutton and beef and pig and game pie and pumpkin pie. Those hard-headed descendants of the Colonial soldiers sit at the table and drain their rummers of Fish House punch and pull away at their good Virginia tobacco in pipes, while four fiddlers play Virginia reels and eighteenth

century jigs. Once more we salute affectionately Philadelphia. What a digestion and what a

can scholars at Philadelphia to-morrow when six of the leading learned societies will for the second time hold a joint meeting as the guests of the University of Pennsylvania. The first such meeting, the only one prein Philadelphia, the incentive being the desire to do honor to the memory of Wil-LIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, who had long been the most distinguished member of nearly all of them. The societies which meet this year are the American Philological Association, the American Oriental Society, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Modern Language Association, the American Dialect Society and the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. They will be addressed in joint meeting by Prof. Basil L. GILDERSLEEVE of Johns Hopkins University and by Prof. THOMAS R. PRICE of Columunsuccessful and this country was still bia University, and many papers will be read at the separate special meetings. The output of American scholarship may be judged from the fact that the Archaeological Institute alone has the promise of forty-six

> The announcement by the chairman of the Committee of Five, Mr. Lewis Nixon, who at the present juncture may be regarded as Mr. CROKER's wardman, that gambling houses and such like must stop and close is official confession that all charges brought against the municipal administration in reference to the police are true. These places have flourished, of course under the sanction of the Mayor and his subordinates since of all New York city governments probably none was so absolutely subject to the control of its masters as the govern-

the disasters experienced by many private | from God warning men to think rather of | Hall and its police rulers would be funny. It would in the nature of things be a stage quarrel, exciting, probably, but misleading

> A surprising, not to say alarming, condition of affairs is indicated by a poem by scientific treatment of the Rible which is | RID DUDLEY, entitled "The Pancake Season." printed in our esteemed Missouri contemporary, the St. Joseph News. We select the second and third stanzas: " Delicious, thick an' brownish

Six or seven in a pile -With good old country butter Don't it make a feller smile' s' loses sight o' trouble -It'll make him want to cheer. To see those steamin' pancakes

With the sirup settin' near

" Of course, to other people. Now, they may not seem so sweet. For different folks have different tastes Concerning things to eat: But when a feller rises After catin', maybe ten,

He finds himself a wishin' He could do it all again If this be true to St. Joseph life, then deeneracy has come upon Missouri, and perhaps the entire West, in which case the country entire may be going to the dogs. The fellow who after eating ten pancakes can't do it over again, and even then repeat, will be a poor pillar of the State. BID DUDLEY should young men who obtained some distinction n after life were together in the Harvard aw school, RICHARD HENRY DANA, Jr., and WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, they competed at the breakfast table one morning in panakes. Evants came out second best, but e more than tripled the standard set above or Missouri; and we have never heard that either of those gentlemen claimed the panake championship of New England

The Elective Franchise and the Removal of Elected Officers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Governo toosevelt in his memorandum removing District Attorney Gardiner from office says It is a mere truism to assert that hones elections, free from both fraud and violence, stand at the very basis of our form of republican self-government." While these words of the Governor are undoubtedly true, it may well be asked of what avail will be the protection of the elective franchise, and the guarantee of the right of suffrage if the resuit of an election can be summarily nullified by the action of the Executive? becomes of the choice of the people, if their elected officer can be removed by the Executive of another party on the theory of being an accessory after the fact to the commission of an offence, while immunity has been assured to the principal perpetrator of the alleged crime by the voluntary dis-missal of an indictment against such prin-

cipal?

One of the charges against the District Attorney was that he unlawfully interfered with John H. Hammond, a Deputy Attorney-General, in the prosecution of an indictment found against William S. Devery, the Chief of Police, on Nov. 5, 1800, and that, for the purpose of creating a prejudice in the minds of the people of the city of New York, and for the surveys of hisdering or interfering with the purpose of hindering or interfering with the said John H. Hammond in presenting the said John H. said case against the said and conducting said case against the Devery, he wilfully, and unlawfully public statements to the effect that the Devery, he wilfully, and unlawfully made public statements to the effect that the said indictment was an outrage and would not hold water, and that the name of the said District Attorney on the said indictment was a forgery. As the indictment against Devery was dismissed on the motion of the Deputy Attorney-General on Nov. 13, 1800, about a week after it had been found, how could any statement of the District Attorney have hindered the Deputy Attorney-General in the prosecution of an indictment which was dismissed on his own motion?

The memorandum of the Governor finds that the District Attorney gave by public utterance aid and comfort to the Chief of Police by giving out interviews in which he attacked the Grand Jury and justified the action of the Chief of Police. The Governor says that the District Attorney denies that he gave the interviews, but that as he never repudiated them afterward, and never acknowledged the receipt of the notification of the Chief Executive, it is impossible to believe that he did not give out any such interview.

So the District Attorney was charged with

So the District Attorney was charged with So the District Attorney interfering with Hammond, but was convicted of giving aid and comfort to the Chief of Police, who has now returned to his desk, free and seathless, and pardoned by the affirmative action of the Attorney-General in quashing the indictment found against him!

New YORE, Dec. 24.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

INDIANAPOLIS. Dec 21—The Appellate Court of Indiana to-day decided that a man and his wife are not one. The decision was rendered in a suit brought by Alvira Dailey against her husband. Alpheus. He had made her a verbal promise that if she would join with him in a deed conveying his farm, valued at \$5.000, he would give her his note for \$1.000. The deed was signed, but Alpheus refused to make good the note, insisting that he and his wife were one, and that, therefore, the contract could not be valid. The Appellate Court held that, while this was the old English rule, it does not hold good in Indiana.

Jews Against the Jewish Regiment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: The in osed extract from the Army and Navy Journa reenforce the editorial which appeared in THE SUN some days ago. I am a Jew and I know many other of the same faith who are in the Guard and without an exception they deplore the organization of a Jewish regiment. The only danger is that the organizers may get so far along with the organization that Gen. Roe will be put in a position where he will have to accept the regiment. A good way is to scotch the snake now, I think THE SUN can do it. If you do you will have the thanks of Jews in and out of the JEW SOLDIER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

Drunkenness in Scotland From the Dundes Advertiser

In the matter of sheer, besotted, overmastering drunkenness we stand without rivals in shameful

From the London Tablet. The official report on the judicial statistics of Scot land for the year 1899 has just been issued, and is remarkable in more ways than one. Never before was the criminal work of the law coufts so heav. and this, not because there was more serious crime t Scotland, but because there was more drunkenness apprehended or cited, and the pearest previous aplarly apprehended in 1898, the average for the precedyears having been 154,500, total of apprehensions was abnormally large, not more than 2,153 were charged with crimes so serious as to involve remittance to a superior court. The farther than ever from getting rid of the huge volume statistics so unfavorably, as compared with those sons so charged rose to 112,033, another record figure. The five towns with the worst record are Queen's Perry, with 1,424 cases per 10,000 of the estimated population: Faikirk, with 1,066 cases: Linithgow, 850; Cumnock, with 770, and Clydebank, with 756 cases. Of the 176,524 persons charged, 14,813 were acquitted, or set free by proceedings against them being dropped, and as regards the nationality of convicted prisoners only 52 per cent, were Scots, 4 per cent, were English and 43 per cent, were Irish. the convictions 73 per cent, were dealt with by fines. which realized £48,036, and of this amount Giasgow contributed £16,657.

A Southern Reply to Mr. Cleveland From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Mr. Cleveland, in the fulness of his self-concest the rank and file had a chance, and they said to the pigmy despots of the time: "Get you gone. We will have no more of this systematic betrayal of the great cause we have at heart." Never for a moment has there been the slightest desire to retrace the step then taken. On the contrary, the subsequent develop-ments have but served to demonstrate the wisdom of the course. Mr. Cleveland may not be aware of the fact, but he is as dead as Julius Cesar, in the political sense, and so are the erstwhile minions of his will.

The World's Work for January has articles on "Farming as a Profession," "Great Tasks of the New Century," "Park Making," "The Duty of Getting Rich," by Bishop Lawrence; "Lord Roberts," by Winton Spencer Churchill, and various other articles of A "quarrel" though, between Tammany

ARTTLING IN REPOTETEN. The French Will Try to Raise Sheep in the South

If the French company that is now underity further south than in any other part of the Indian Ocean. The herders of Kergneley, the Pacific islanders, and they will be the Islands and the extreme southern part of slate and quartz, lies on the edge of the continental shelf of South America and the group are continental islands, but the Kerguelen stands in midocean, about half way between Africa and Australia, and is a typical volcanie oceanic island. It lies only a very little farther from the South Pole than the Falk-

land Islands British geographers, for many years, claimed Kerguelen as a British island and French geographers, with equal ardor asserted that it was a French island because the French sailor whose name it bears discovered it in 1772. Neither Government took part in the controversy and Kerguelen might have gone begging for an owner till this day know that many years ago when two if reasons had not finally been advanced that decided the French Government, in 1893, to annex the island. These reasons had noth ing to do with the present project of turning this isolated land, which is nearly as large as our Long Island, into a sheep range. fact, no animal life has been found on Kerguelen except the albatross and a few other birds, and the flora is very poor, though a zone of grass has been reported.

But it was argued that the fishermen of the French island of Reunion were drawn to this region by the abundance of fish and the prevalence of the sea lion, which they hunt for its oil; that there were a number of very good harbors among the numerous flords; that lignite had been found which gave fair service as fuel, and moreover, the island was very near the sailing route between Australia, the East Indies and Chinese waters and it would be worth while to maintain a supply station there, and so the French Government sent a vessel to raise her flag over Kerguelen and the neighboring islands of Amsterdam and St. Paul, and England and the rest of the world heard the news without any disturbance of friendly relations.

The French have recently been a little impressed with the supposed similar ty between the climates of Kerguelen and the Falkland slands. The advantage is certainly with the Falklands, for their mean annual temperature of 42 degrees is at least two or three degrees warmer than that of Kerguelen. There s not much difference between summer and winter in either of these groups, but the climate in both is raw, a great deal of mist prevails and the summers are not genial. The Falkland Islands are at least four times as large, have 2,800,000 acres of pasturage, and they support over 700,000 sheep, besides some horses and cattle. It is not at all likely that the grass lands of Kerguelen will afford nearly so large an opportunity for grazing. But the French have determined thoroughly to test the question and to turn Kerguelen into a sheep ranch if it can be done.

So it happens that the Kerguelen Company has been organized this year in France. It has all the capital it needs to make this interesting experiment. The expedition to the far southern island was to leave this It is commanded by Capt. de Gerlache who led the Belgica expedition into Antarctic waters and whose party was the first to experience the rigors of the south polar winter There are two vessels in the expedition One of them is the steam yacht Selika, in which Capt. de Gerlache will sail directly to Kerguelen to prepare there for the arrival of the other vessel, the Fanny, a sailing craft. I li which will stop at the Falkland Islands on the way. In those islands she will take or board 1,500 sheep and a number of shepherds and then sail for Kerguelen. By the time the Fanny shall arrive there, it is expected that Capt. de Gerlache will have selected a landing place for the sheep and picked out the best that a year or so will fully demonstrate whether the island is adapted for the industry The company behind the enterprise is very sanguine that it will succeed.

From the Springfield Republican. The Board of Health held a meeting yes terday morning and ruled against a petition of the Bakers' Union to have all brend sold in the city bear the union label. The board believes that it is not pleasant to eat bread upon which a label has been pasted which has likely been in some one's mouth.

mer resident of Provincetown I was interested i your remarks yesterday about Plymouth and Provincetown as the first landing places of the Pilgrims. You ask your readers to remember when they go to Puddle Dock (at Plymouth) and have a thrill," that that 'thrill belongs to Provincetown which still awaits a monument to commemorate the first landing place of the Pfigrims." Your readers will be glad to know that Provincetown has an appro priate monument, erected five or more years ago by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is a large granite block standing in front of the town hall, bear ing two bronze tablets, one on the front side repre-senting the Pilgrims in the cabin of the Mayflower in the act of signing the celebrated Compact or Constitution of Government, the text of which is given underneath in letters of bronze, and the one on the everse side bearing the names of the signers. Hundreds of modern pligrims visit this monument every summer and doubtless "have a thrill" at the BOSTON, Dec. 24.

A Missionary's Praise for the Chinese

From the Cumberland Presbylerian. The secular, and too often the religious, press seem only too willing to give the Chinese a kick, but alas! how seldom we see them praised! I desire with tongue and pen to protest against this unfair treatment. The American mob does not represent Amerfcans, neither does the Chinese mob represent the Chinese. No people on earth is more peace loving than the Chinese. Among the heathen Chinese as well as among the "heathen" Americans I have many warm friends and I am duty-bound to tell the good qualities of both. The atrocities committed and permitted by the Governor of Shansi have been heralded to the ends of the world, while the kindnesses shown the fleeing missionaries by the Governor of Shansi, in the face of an edict to slay, are almost unknown. This man-not a Christian lost his position and perhaps his life for our brethren and yet we esteem him not. A recent letter from my friend, Dr. P. A Keller of Lastern Hunan relates how the son of at official risked his life to save him. Letters from mis-sionaries tell us how Chinese mothers in different of a fleeing mother who could no longer nourish it The one thing that impresses me most in reading accounts of the escapes of missionaries is the aid

given them by heathen Chinese.

Of the faith and loyalty of the native Christians, volumes might and will be written. Here is a sample it is taken from the diary of Mrs. Lowry, written during the siege of Pekin "Miss Gillman assistant in the Girls' High Schools overheard one of the small ler girls say. 'Well,' if we must die, how lovely it will be for more than a hundred girls to go to Heaven at once. The assembled girls sent one of their number to tell Mrs. Jewel (principal) that they knew she was troubled about them, but they wished her to know that they were all praying and peaceful." Some would desert these and lose the glory of seeking out others like them. Are you, reader, among that class. Give the Chinese their due. The Gospo s their due. Dr. Tinnon well says it was given as a trust, not as a luxury. If the heathen ar

are Christiess we share their guilt unless we have de ivered our souls by giving them Christ. Thousands have been, and millions can be transformed, not by might, but by the Mighty One. Who will help! MISSIONARY O. T. LOGAN, M. D.

is because they are Christless, and so long as they

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

Amateurs Vs. Professionals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. D. Richardson, operator, says that the best amateur photographers have never equalled raising on Kerguelon Island succeeds in its the host professionals. Is he writing of enterprise, it will have extended human activ- portrait or general work? If he is writing of portrait work, he is not entirely wrong, for almost without exception the best amateur will live nearer the South Pole than any of | portrait photographers flad their work so much appreciated that they become promost southern representatives of the human | fessionals, and, what is more, these graduated | The Insane patient is one end and the Com race except those living in the Falkland ansateurs are the ones who are able to charge ten or twenty dollars for a single print. Who South America. They will be the most of the old school of professionals ever could southerly people on an occapic island. The | do that? If he is writing of general photo-Falkland Archipelago, built up by rocks of clay, graphic work, landscapes, genre, &c., there are few professional photographers who can do this kind of work at all. The varied photographic salons have little professional work, because the standard of admission is too high. No professional photographer has ever made an important discovery in photography. Every process known to the art has been discovered either by a scientist, by an amateur photographer, or by a man who was both. The photographic press of the world, comprising about fifty independent | done in their behalf. Their food, as a rule. magazines, exclusive of numerous trade journals, pays little attention to the pro-Why? Because he is never enteressional. prising or investigating; he never comes around to a process until the amateurs of the world have been familiar with it for onths or years. In the essentials of photography, the prossional has an incalculable advantage for the amateur, for he works with constant inditions in everything but light, and the

In the essentials of photography, the hose fessional has an incalculable advantage over the amateur, for he works with constant conditions in everything but light, and the variations of his light should be mastered by any intelligent man in a few weeks. The amateur rarely has the same conditions twice, indoors or outdoors. Yet the professional has tons of spoiled negatives to dispose of, so that numerous firms make a business of buying these and cleaning the glass, while the amateur of a year's experience rarely throws away a plate as a complete failure. The professional habitually gets harsh contrasts of light and shade in his negatives, and then pencils and scrapes to soften them, until the finished face has the texture of a marble statue or of an egg shell. The amateur regards the retouching as rather a disgrace, and in competitions is often required to produce the negative to prove that it has not been retouched. As to posing, in both professional and amateur work one will find the "horrible" and every grade up to the best. As to exposure, the amateur usually gets his picture, ourdoors or in, while the professional, working always in a studio, is completely lost out of doors. Development as a mechanical process, is confined to "pros" and trade developers. Who ever heard of a professional devoting twenty, thirty or forty minutes to a plate, to bring out all its possibilities? Yet that is the practice of all advanced amateurs. As to underdeveloping, I never have had a professionally developed plate, on the very few occasions when I have been forced to have some one develop for me, which was carried far enough for platinum or developing my friends.

Mr. Richardson asserts that the amateur beats the professional at "foggygrabs,

papers, and my experience is that of many or my friends.

Mr. Richardson asserts that the amateur heats the professional at "foggygraphs, smudgytypes and woolly effects." There is unfortunately in America a "new school" which adheres to these monstrosities. Its headquarters are in New York. It has tried, but in vain, to extend its baleful theories to Philadelphia and Chicago. Boston was slightly infected, but is recovering, chiefly because the local centre of infection has become a professional and gone to London. The British public will have none of him. He opened an exhibition of what his press agent called "plastic phsychological syntheses," by most of the adherents of the American "new school". The British Journal of Photography, the authority of England, repudiates these "plastic psychological fiddlesticks" in two editorial articles which are masterpieces of sarcasm and ridicule, are masterpieces of sarcasm and ridicule, re masterpieces of sarcasm and ridiculample, with one exception. Germany, ance and Austria will have none of this hood and the same sense of the American ople is driving it into obscurity in this

ecopic is driving it into obscurity in this country.
But why should we dispute as to which does exter work? The man whose heart is in is work, amateur or professional, does cook work. The best amateurs are likely to ecome professionals. The worst profession is are no better than the "button pressers" the never think of "doing the rest." The athusiastic amateur tries many experiments and gets much knowledge for which the refessional has no leisure. If photography ever to rise to the dignity of painting or culpture as a branch of art, the amateur will fight.

Extr. Brypp. Mass., Dec. 24. FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 24.

Thought He Grasped the Idea. From the Boston Evening Transcript

In the fifth grade of a grammar school not any miles from the State House, the following story was read by the teacher, and in the small boat class. To borrow his own pasturage grounds. Advantage will be taken of the best possible conditions that can be found for sheep raising and it is expected. Next morning he found a number of crane. Next morning he found a number of crane and a stork caught in the net. The stork begged the farmer to release him, saying: ' am a bird of excellent character.' The farmer laughed and said: 'You were caught in the npany of these robbers, and with them you

Great stress was laid upon the word "character," the teacher explaining that a boy girl, or bird found in bad company showed great lack of character. The following is a copy of one of the papers actually produced and handed in by one of the pupils, a boy, of 11:

"A farmer went out in the farm one day a stork
"He caught the stork and the character.
The stork begged the farmer to set him free.
But the farmer said you were in there company
and you must die with them.
"The stork said he was not like character,
I am bird of freedom."

A Thief Photographed in the Act.

From the Baltimore Sun.
WINCHESTER, Va., Dec. 21.-W. Boyd Steele, of Stephens City, this county, caught a thief in a novel manner at his home vesterday afternoon. Mr. Steele had missed various articles from his pantry recently and his flour barrel had been the most frequently visited and the most to suffer. He tried in vain to detect the thief. Recently he fitted up a camera and placed it in such a position that any one disturb-ing the flour would unconsciously cause the plate of taken. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Steele discovered that the plate had been exposed and upon develop ing it a photograph of the thief bending over the flour barrel was produced. The photograph is an excellent one, the emotions, the craft and the guilt being plainly well.

Award of Damages f or Kisses Confirmed by the

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 22 - The Supreme Court today affirmed the judgment in favor of Max Brenner of Decatur county, who sued R. W. Boeger for damages, charging that Boeger seized her and without her consent "did repeatedly hug and kiss her " For this alleged breach of etiquette Miss Brenner recovered \$375 damages at the end of a long trial in the District Court. The defendant appealed to the Su preme Court, alleging twenty two errors in the ruling of Judge Towner, the trial Judge. The Supreme Court in sustaining the judgment said nothing in regular was found, and that there was no reason why

Christmas for Him Who Didn't Strike Oil. They were not home for Christmas. They hoped to

be, but Fate. In sorting out its Christmas gifts, decreed that they should wait: No hopes and schemes bring gushers where the dusters

the girl should not recover the money.

they thought

have to be The best laid plans of mice and men will still gang alt agice They were not home for Christmas. Before it came

Some likely lease to puncture in a profit-yielding And when the holidays were come to cut a generous With bosoms filled with gratitude and pockets filled

They were not home for Christmas. The letters sent With love and hope and patience, perhaps with tears, A little longer -surely, the time could not be far-

And then, in sparkling beauty, should rise their lucky

Health, courage, and good fortune yet, to those so near the ditch Who hit so many dry spots while others strike it rich; Courage and perseverance, for short may be the stair From the present "dead broke" hustler to the future millionaire. PITTSBURG, Dec. 34.

ARUSES IN THE HOSPITALS. The Doctors and Attendants Have Grievances

as Well as the Patients. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir | Reading the accounts of the many so-called victims of abuse in our hospitals. I wish to point out a few things we should take into considera-

tion before condemning anybody There is only one way to unravel a stocking and that is to begin at the right end. The same may be applied to this hospital question. missioners the other. Now, we can't reform the patient, therefore the work must be done at the other end. Neither must we begin with the attendant; that would be like starting to unravel the stocking at the heel. abuses we hear of are only the fruits of the system

The patients are not the only victims; even the attendants, the doctors, and the superintendents have a share of the grievances This may or may not apply to the city hospitals: I speak only of the State institutions for the insane. The patients are well taken care of compared with the treatment they received a few years ago, but there is much yet to be is wholesome, but ill prepared; they are

is wholesome, but ill prepared; they are allowed too much freedom under the circumstances for their own and the attendant's welfare. It is that liberty that causes most of the trouble.

One attendant must watch, and be responsible for, from one to twenty insane persons. And the remuneration for such valuable assistance to the State is the enormous sum of \$25 per month.

Do the attendants ever get hurt? Very often the hurts range anywhere from a sortached face to a funeral. The attendants are ill paid and ill fed. They have more work and more responsibility than the police in our cities, and receive less than half the pay.

Now, as to the doctors in charge. As a rule,

in our cities, and receive less than half the pay.

Now, as to the doctors in charge. As a rule, they do their duty, but not through fear of losing their job, for he is a poor physician who could not make more money at private practice. He is there for the experience to be derived. We come to the superintendent, who is also a physician. He must provide for this army of 2,000 strong.

In his annual report he must state what improvements he has made in the past year, and how he spent every cent the Commissioners allowed him. He must make his wants known for the coming year, and he is sharp, indeed, if he receives the amount he asks for on any subject. He more often finds the allowance insufficient for one article, and he must drop another article entirely, to make up for what he must have. He finds the institution could not be run without the aid of the patients on the farm. One attendant is all he can spare to watch ten patients at work in the field. If a patient in the field picks up a stone and throws it so as to catch the attendant in the eye when he turns around, who is to blame? The Commissioners. If they can't get what money they want they should resign. If they can get all they call for they should call for enough to do away with poor food, poor pay and poor care.

I repeat it, the great trouble is the lack of funds. The people are not complaining about the cost, but they have a just cause for complaining about the system, as now working in our state hospitals.

Give the superintendent the money and see that he hires enough attendants to take care of the patients without using severe methods such as must be resorted to if one man overcomes the deviltry of ten genuine live devils.

Potouseepsie, Dec. 21.

POUGHKERPSIE, Dec. 21.

The Keel and Board Battle On Again. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

report from Boston that a third candidate may be launched for the honor of defending the America's Cup puts yachtsmen "at sea," as a brother correspondent says. Even at sea, there is no reason why they should lose their bearings. The centreboarder has not yet struck her colors, and wood surely, in the matter of life and buoyancy, has not yet capitulated to steel or lead. The third competitor, we are told, is to be made of sticks, split and solid, from stem to stern The emerged body of the Herreshoff boat, as the reports go, is to be even lighter than that of the Columbia. This probably is intended to enable her to carry an extra substratum of lead, the material upon which the Bristol wizard, and others too, pin the heavjest portion of their faith. The nearer they can get the keel to the locker of the Rev. Dave Jones, the more confident they feel of

victory. C. C. Hanley proposes to build an out-andout centreboarder of the old type, and bases his hopes of success upon the repeated victories of that type over the "lead luggers," length," And he even goes further. "A to-foot centreboarder," he says, "will be faster on every point of sailing in light breezes and in heavy winds, than a 90-foot keel boat, birdened below with nearly a hundred tons of lead."

burdened below with nearly a hundred tons of lead."

Here he bring us back to the old problem, now more interesting than ever, because its solution seems closer than ever. But there are centreboarders and centreboarders, and another question is here presented. Has Herreshoff captured all the good qualities of the British cutter and American sloop? The present type of keel single-sticker is a wider departure from the old-time British cutter than the American sloop of comparatively recent years, was from the English boat of that time. The Herreshoff keel in practically a centreboard, but it is always down, very far down, and there is no chance to lift it. But apparently it does its work, and the only doubt of its efficiency is found in its enormous weight. To be sure that adds greatly to sail carrying power: but does it, or does it not, as the lawyers say, tend to deaden the boat?

We will all be better able to answer that question after Mr. Hanley has entered his boat in the trial races.

STATEN ISLAND, Dec. 24.

Bacteria-Killing Ultr - Violet Rays.

From the Lancet.

In a preliminary communication to the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift Dr. Strebel of Munich announces that he has succeeded in ascertaining that certain invisible rays produced by a powerful induction coil are able to kill bacteria. prodiciosus, for instance, is destroyed by these rays in twenty minutes even when thick screens of quartz are interposed. The spark of the induction coil is in any case rich in uitra-violet rays, and by using certain substances as electrodes and a Leyden jar as regulator and accumulator of the electricity the amount of ultra-violet light is considerably increased. Dr. Strebel used aluminum and cadmium as electrodes; in this way he increased the invisible ultra-viole portion of the spectrum so much that it became four times longer than the visible part. The ultra-violet light was made visible by projection on a screen of barium platino-cyanide. Dr. Strebel has found that in the apparatus of Prof. Finsen of Copenhagen for the treatment of lupus the ultra-violet rays are almost totally absorbed, so that its bactericidal power depends on the relatively feeble action of the visible blue and violet rays. By this new discovery a pow erful bactericidal effect is obtained from light, and the method is made so simple that any form of Roent gen ray apparatus may be employed therapeutically as a source of light instead of the complicated and expensive apparatus of Prof. Finsen. Dr. Strebel is now occupied in determining the permeability of certain media by the ultra violet rays and their ac tion on the different species of bacteria. He is also trying to ascertain whether the rays given off by uranium and radium, of which the action is similar to the X-rays, are bactericidal and therefore capable of being used in the treatment of diseases of the skin

Bryan Carried Alaska

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Dec. 23 Ed Seebohm who lives a short distance down the Ohio River from here, has written home from Dawson City, Alaska telling about an election which was held there about the 1st of November. The votes were received at the office of a newspaper, and all Americans in Alaska were allowed to vote. The result was that there were 3,357 votes cast, of which William J. Bryan received 2.423 and William McKinley 934. Having received the largest number of votes cast Mr. Bryan will recaive a souvenir in the shape of a nugget from the

Kiondike. It is of solid gold and is valued at \$500. Cordially Invited to a Hanging.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. Sheriff Meyers has been overrun with people who want tickets of admission. Those he has issued read "You are cordially invited to be present to witness the execution of John Owen, Friday, Dec. 21, at 1

A Sound Observation. From the Mail Order Journal The strength and value of a newspaper is shown by the men who read it.